

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and not to subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867.

Senator Wilson's Successful Tour.

SENATOR WILSON appears to be making gratifying progress in his Southern tour. Although the accounts we get of him by telegraph are from unfriendly and prejudiced sources, it is plainly to be seen that he is addressing large crowds wherever he goes; that he is civilly received even by those who are opposed to him in sentiment; and that his speeches are producing a marked effect upon the tone of the South. If he shall accomplish no more than to show that free speech has become a reality in the South under the Reconstruction law, he will have done a good work. The precedent needs to be established in the minds of the late oligarchy of the South, that citizens from any portion of the republic have a perfect right to visit that section of the country, and to advocate their views upon all subjects with the utmost freedom, and without reference to whether such views are locally popular or not. This is right a which, under the "Union as it was," was never enjoyed. It must now be asserted and established upon an immovable foundation.

But aside from their practical vindication of free speech, Mr. Wilson's addresses are calculated to do good. They are temperate, conciliatory, well-argued exhibitions of the political situation, and of the causes which have brought it about. They will not suit those who still believe in slavery, or in the right of secession; but they are well calculated to unite all those who, in good faith, are determined to accept the great revolution that has passed over the country, in all its consequences, and adapt themselves to the new order of things. He does not seek to build up a white party or a black party, but simply a Republican party, based upon the great principles of that organization at the North. And wherever he goes, there is a white element which welcomes his coming—an element sufficiently numerous to form the nucleus of a great party.

There seems to be no good reason to doubt that the effort that is being made to organize the Republican party in the South will prove successful. There is more or less of an original Union element among the whites in every Southern State. Of course those men will welcome an organization with which they can act. There is, moreover, a large class of men at the South who have concluded to accept the situation in good faith. They have abandoned their old pro-slavery and secession notions, and believe in giving free principles a fair trial. These men will inevitably drift into the Republican ranks. They have nowhere else to go. They will be denounced and abused by the Democrats, and they will go where they can find sympathy and support. If these two classes of whites—the original Unionists and the men who accept the situation—shall unite heartily and in good faith with the colored citizens, as we believe they will, the Republican party will not only be organized, but it will become dominant in most of the Southern States. It is the fear of this very result that leads to the conservative denunciations of Mr. Wilson and his speeches, and of the efforts now being made by Republicans generally to organize the party throughout the South.

THE DOWNFALL OF MAXIMILIAN.—The news from Mexico records the final overthrow of the empire of Maximilian. The Liberals have taken the city of Queretaro, the Imperial army is disbanded, and its chief general, Miramon, dead, while Maximilian himself is a concealed fugitive. The downfall is complete. The "Latin power" which was to be built up as a counterpoise to the great republic of the United States, is a thing of the past.

We trust that the Liberals in their hour of victory will not further outrage the moral sense of Christendom by acts of barbarous slaughter. Now that the contest is over, there can be no further excuse for cruelty.

COMMENCING ON THE TENTH PAGE OF OUR Supplement to-day, will be found an alphabetical list of the merchants and manufacturers of each ward of this city, who are required, pursuant to a notice of the City Treasurer, to take out a license on or before the 25th day of June next, in a particular class, the number of which is annexed to each name. It should command the careful attention of all who are interested, as a great deal of trouble and expense will be saved thereby.

GOVERNOR ENGLISH'S INAUGURAL.—The new Governor of Connecticut, in his inaugural address, deals quite largely in the staple denunciations of the conservatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress against the Reconstruction law. Despite all such clamors, the Reconstruction law is proving a great success, and if Governor English were now to make a canvass of Connecticut on the distinct issue of its repeal, he would be beaten by a much larger majority than that by which he was elected.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—The Rebels carried Baltimore yesterday by a large majority. The vote was small, as, after the unfortunate division of the Union men into two parties, with separate tickets, there was no hope of their success. Perhaps it is as well to have a few such States as Maryland and Kentucky, just to remind the people and the rest of the Union what the Democratic party would do had it full power over all the country.

The Mission at Rome. GENERAL RUFUS KING waxed indignant over the comments of the American journals on the subject of the reported interference of the Roman Government with the American chapel at Rome. He utterly denies that there has ever been any interference, or that any was threatened. He writes:—

"The American chapel is just where it has been all the season, and not likely to be disturbed. It was separated from the Legation at the special request, and by the spontaneous act of the clergyman (Rev. Dr. Lagan) and vestry, who desired to set up for themselves; and when the two Scotch Presbyterian congregations were notified that they must go outside the walls, I had the arms of the Legation transferred to the building in which the Americans met for public worship, with the view to prevent any interference by the authorities. The result seems to have been effectual, and no interference has occurred, or is anticipated."

There now arises a question of veracity between General King and the Rev. S. J. Prime, the well-known editor of the Observer. As the mission of which General King is the head was abolished because of such interference, and General King thus deprived of a pleasant office, it is natural for him to deny the story, or at least palliate its worst features in order to retain his position. Dr. Prime, on the contrary, is disinterested; and we are rather inclined to think that the Doctor has more ground for his complaint than the General for his wholesale denial. There is no doubt that the Scotch chapels have been subjected to the indignity of removal outside the city walls; and if they do it to one Protestant, why not any other denomination?

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, defeated in the House of Commons, has appealed to the people, and has taken the stump in favor of his Reform bill. This looks indeed like Americanizing England. It would have been considered a lasting disgrace for a defeated Chancellor of the Exchequer to seek redress at a mass meeting ten years ago. To-day it excites only comment. A decade hence, and it will be considered as a matter of course.

The Academy of Fine Arts.

TALLEYRAND'S observation that "Nothing succeeds like success" is tersely expressed, and of its truth all men of experience must feel deeply convinced, more especially those gentlemen who in the exercise of their artistic abilities endeavor to clear themselves a path to fame or fortune. Without further preliminaries, let us give an example:—Take the case of Mr. Brown (or Smith, as the case may be), who is forming a private collection of pictures. To use his own words, he does not know much concerning the technical merits of paintings; he simply likes the art production that from a happy choice of subject gives him pleasure. Place before him a Rembrandt from the National Gallery, London (the finest works of this master are there to be found), and side by side with it a common German dabbler of children dabbling in a brook, or washing each other under the village pump, he will instinctively choose one of the latter subjects, and reject the grand old painter of light and shade. To resume, Mr. Brown is on the lookout for paintings; he is slightly acquainted with a few artists, one of whom perchance he meets in the galleries of the Academy, or at an art reception. He kindly inquires of the representative of the arts how he flourishes, and receives for reply, "Splendidly!—more commissions than I can fulfil. Nearly worn out with the pressure of work. By-the-way, call at my studio and see the subject just finished for Jones' gallery; I think you will like it. Good-by." Our friend Brown, when he hears this, is impressed with the wonderful ability of one who can make progress in this way, and at once resolves to give him an order for a picture—a resolution which he carries into effect the very next day. What opinion does Mr. Brown entertain of Slouch, the landscape painter, who never, by any possibility, "gets on?"—Slouch, the bad-hatted and long-haired man, who always seems conscious that his heels are run down—the unfortunate and over-complacent Slouch? Well, to tell the truth, Brown avoids him, and cannot bring himself to think that Slouch has merit, when he does not use it with more benefit to himself. And the moral of this is that "Nothing succeeds like success." While we are speaking of success, we may be permitted to remark the very diverse manners and ways there are of attaining it in the artistic profession. For instance, there are some artists whose great claim to consideration rests in the fact that for laying on the colors they use palette knives and trowels (like Gustave Courbet), and have to retire from their pictures some twenty or thirty feet before they obtain anything like a view of the effect they are producing on the canvas. This class of painters has its special admirers. On the other hand, many have achieved fortune because they painted with brushes so fine that one could (so to speak) easily thread needles with them, using magnifying glasses in order to work out details, and elaborating so painfully close that it is necessary to give your face to the picture in order to see anything definite thereon. There are connoisseurs who glory in this style of miniature art, and who pay thousands of dollars for good specimens of the school of which Messonier stands the acknowledged head. Some painters are considered thirty or forty feet long, and others for the fact that you can carry a dozen of their finished works in the vest pocket. In thinking of these things, we are constrained to say that there is much humbug in what is unthinkingly called Art, knowing, as we do, that if some daring and aspiring youth could, after some effort, succeed in painting poor daubs while standing on his head, a fortune and a celebrity would be his reward.

T. Moran is a true artist, whose landscapes are free from the exaggerations to which we have made allusion, as his contribution to this year's exhibition will abundantly testify. The number is 118 in the catalogue, and although it is unpretending in size, it is full of the merits that are destined to render Mr. Moran's name a landmark in the art history of our country. No. 88 is a "Winter Scene," by A. Wall, of Pittsburgh, and a most excellent work of art. The sunlight resting on the distant hill is most truly portrayed, as seen through the cold and wintry atmosphere; the foreground is beautiful in tone and effect; in one word, this contribution is one of the best of its class of subjects in the gallery. T. J. Fenimore is exceedingly well represented by his "Sunrise on the Moose River." It certainly shows great progress on his former works, and upon this fact we congratulate the artist. Miss Ramsey has painted many excellent fruit pieces, that are distinguished by great purity of tone and color. No. 96, from this artist, hangs in the northeast gallery, and is fully equal to anything we have seen from his pencil, and merits the closest examination.

No. 88, "The Gentle Sister," by George C. Lambdin, is rather a familiar acquaintance of ours, and yet we do not tire of its companionship; on the contrary, the face of the principal figure becomes more charming to us upon each visit we make to the Academy. There is in the north gallery a very vigorous painting by Stammel, representing a case-hardened-looking burglar caught in the very act of robbing. The contents of the broken desk, which are confusedly scattered upon the floor of the room, bear ample evidence of his crime. We recommend the attention of our readers to this production, the property, as the catalogue informs us, of Mr. W. E. Harris. No. 177, "The Angel over the Right," by M. M. Mangels, we respectfully suggest to this artist that he would do it more beneficial to her future career to paint simple subjects, in the development of which she could avail herself of the models that are convenient to her hand. The idea of endeavoring to portray works of such great difficulty as the "Angel over the Right," without having sufficient technical power to do so, is (and we speak in all kindness) perfectly absurd. Miss Safford's "View on the Schuylkill" is deserving of praise; it is most pleasing both in treatment and subject. We may characterize in nearly the same terms Mrs. Christie's "Autumn in the Cusawago Valley" (No. 140). No. 188 is a portrait of the late J. B. Myers, so at least the catalogue informs us, and it is very kind of somebody to thus enlighten us, for we should never have, unaided, surmised the fact. In plain English, the picture is very poor. No. 256, "The Castle of Chillon," is from the studio of William S. Haseltine, New York, and fairly glows with light and color, dazzling and brilliant in effect of light. We earnestly commend it to the admiration of all who appreciate the true and beautiful in art. A. G. Heaton is extremely well represented on the walls of the Academy, and we are sorry our space limits us to this simple remark upon the works of one whose merits are so decidedly manifest. To those who are familiar with the works of our resident painters, the name of E. D. Lewis is a household word. We have but to mention that No. 288 is one of his productions, to draw attention to its beauties. At the same time, candor compels us to say that it is inferior, in many respects, to his former productions. The only portrait of the lamented Lincoln in the exhibition is by George W. Pettit, and is the very best work that ever came from the easel of the artist. If Mr. Pettit would abandon his faith in his patron saint, Connarroe, he would improve rapidly. Mr. Connarroe is a very good artist in his way, yet we cannot regard him as a guiding star for young painters. No. 174, "View from a Monastery near Spezia," a small, carefully painted picture, representing a monk looking, with clasped hands and sad expression, from the galleries of a monastery out on to the beautiful panorama before him, with the soft halo of an Italian sunset illuminating the picture. The effect of the sun behind one of the columns is admirably arranged, and with the architectural embellishments so in character with the scene, all is in perfect keeping and harmonizing as a whole. Though a very difficult subject to treat, Mr. Henry has managed it with great ability, showing him to be a careful student. The painting is hung entirely too high to allow the close scrutiny which it deserves. No. 285, "The Old Clock on the Stairs," is also by William Henry, from the poem by Longfellow. The artist has evidently made an accurate study of some old-fashioned staircase, with the old eight-day clock, yet everything is made perfectly in keeping with the subject and idea intended to be conveyed. This picture, though wholly different in subject from the other, and though far apart in their points of departure, both reach nearly the same height of excellence, and alike illustrate some of the most important principles of art. They are both filled with the overflowing patience of love-labor, and close, careful study. In these, as in his other works, the artist shows a fondness for architectural subjects, with which is mixed a strong predilection for the antiquated.

With this observation, we must leave the picture galleries; but before doing so we may be allowed to observe that it is impossible to give special notice to each of the 311 paintings there exhibited. Many excellent works we have doubtless neglected to mention, not from any motives of partiality, but simply on account of our limited space. Our only object has been to render praise and encouragement where praise and encouragement were due. From a thorough examination of the works of the American artists, we have reason to feel hopeful that a glorious future is awaiting the artistic talent of our land, and we have no hesitation in saying that many of the contributions in the same walks of art in any country. A half century ago the English commenced making his celebrated collection, from material that could in nowise be compared with the productions of American art at the present time. In forming a thoroughly English collection, he gave himself a lasting name and the art of his native country an impetus that it feels to this day. Vernon and Sheepsheads followed in the same path, and, as a consequence, their names are honored and revered as true art patrons. America waits for the advent of a Vernon or a De Tady. In our city there are at least fifty picture buyers richer than any of the above-mentioned trio. Is there one among them with courage sufficient to follow so noble an example? With a passing glance at Bouqueron's magnificent picture, and at Mr. John's fine work of the "Harvest Home" (which grows very much in our appreciation as we become better acquainted with it), we leave the paintings, and find ourselves before the statue. The contributions to the Academy are very few, and, as a consequence, our labors will be light. "Christmas Morning," by Miss Ida Vaughn, is very good in parts, yet, taken all together, it is not near so satisfactory as the same artist's "Statue of Spring," which she exhibited last year. "Flowers in Marble," by J. A. Bailey, are exquisitely executed, and receive great admiration. A "Velvet Bust," by Lombardi, is a good display of mechanical skill, but there is no art to be found in works of this kind. A figure of "Cupid," by A. E. Harnisch, is most excellent, and does honor to the talent of the artist. In the same room there are some crayon heads that cannot be surpassed in the particular merits that distinguish the works of the artist, Mr. S. J. Ferris. With this last observation, we shall dismiss any further consideration of the works of art that adorn the Exhibition. Our task has been a pleasant one, and if we have succeeded in awakening in the minds of our readers an interest that will lead them to a closer examination of the paintings and statues of which we have spoken, we shall rest content in the conviction that our critical labors have not been in vain.

A HEAVY SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch states that Messrs. Steenbock & Co., of that city, have sued Messrs. Clafin & Co., of New York, for \$250,000 damages. The suit grew out of the fact that the store of the former firm was recently closed by an attachment sued out by the latter firm for an alleged debt of \$48,000. The store of Steenbock & Co. is still closed, and they allege that, having paid all their liabilities as they matured, the attachment was laid without sufficient cause—hence the suit for damages. The Dispatch adds that Messrs. Steenbock & Co. have caused garnish attachments to be served on about two hundred merchants in Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Danville, Lynchburg, Staunton, Charlottesville, Alexandria, and Fredericksburg, many of whom are known to be, and all of whom are supposed to be, indebted to Clafin & Co. for goods purchased of them. These attachments were served in Richmond on Friday, and in the other cities on Saturday last, and quite a sensation was created in business circles.

THE RAINING TREE.—The island of Mierr is one of the largest in the Canary Group, and it has received its name on account of its iron-bound soil, through which no river or stream flows. It has also but very few wells, and these not very good. But the great Preserver and Sustainer of the world remedies this inconvenience in a way so extraordinary that man will be forced to acknowledge that He gives in this an undeniable demonstration of His wonderful goodness. In the midst of the island there grows a tree, the leaves of which are long and narrow, and continue in constant verdure winter and summer, and the branches are covered with a cloud which is never dispelled, but, resolving itself into moisture, causes to fall from its leaves a very clear water, in such abundance that cisterns placed at its foot to receive it are never empty.

A DUKE AND A FAIR.—A singular duel has just taken place in Berlin between a journeyman silversmith and another artisan. The arms selected were a bottle of sulphuric acid. The arrangement was that whichever of the two adversaries threw the lowest with dice should swallow the contents of the vial. Chance favored the silversmith, who immediately poured out a glass of the liquor and handed it to his adversary, who unsuitably drank of the Hottel and CHEBENT streets to No. 148, SIXTH STREET second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148, SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7:30 P.M.

THE PRESBYTERIANS IN ENGLAND.—The question of union among the Presbyterians in England has been taken up in earnest in the London Presbytery of the English Presbyterian Church. At a late meeting of that body two overtures to the Synod were adopted, one to make ministers and probationers in the negotiating churches in Scotland eligible for calls to vacant congregations in the English Presbyterian Church, and the other to instruct their union committee to take steps to promote a union of the different sections of the negotiating churches located in England.

INSANITY IN ENGLAND.—A writer in the London Medico-Chirurgical Review has given a table showing the proportion of the insane poor to the population in certain counties of England. Lincolnshire has 1 in 518; Cambridgeshire, 1 in 438; Surrey, 1 in 411; Bucks, 1 in 419; Devon, 1 in 482; or 1 in 546 males and 465 females; Kent, 1 in 542; South Wales, 1 in 510. On the 1st of January, 1865, there were 30,898 lunatics in asylums and hospitals in England and Wales, besides about 10,000 in workhouses.

A ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.—The King and Queen of Denmark propose to amuse themselves in May with "a silver wedding"—that is to say, a second marriage after a harmonious connubial life of five-and-twenty years. The Cesarewitch and his young bride, the sometime Princess Dagmar, are going to Copenhagen to be present at the ceremony; likewise the Princess of Wales, if she is well enough; likewise the King of Greece, if Greece is well enough.

SPECIAL NOTICES. [For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & Co. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHEBENT streets to No. 148, SIXTH STREET second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148, SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7:30 P.M.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The Committee on Carriage and Wagon Builders respectively report having made the following collections:—

Table listing names and amounts for the Southern Famine Relief Fund, including Beckhaus & Algeier, Beckhaus & Algeier, S. P. Goff, etc.

W. H. DESKS, 1114 GROVE OFFICE TABLES, 4th ST.

MASS MEETING, IRRESPECTIVE OF COLOR. All who are in favor of making all men equal in the eye of the law; all who think the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are the expressions of the will of the people; all who are in favor of the abolition of slavery, and of the rights of all men to equal justice, will assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SPECIAL NOTICE. JOHN B. GOUGH, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY EVENING, May 9—CURIOSITY, MONDAY EVENING, May 14—HARIB, FRIDAY EVENING, May 18, TOWN HALL, Germantown. The time and place of sale of Tickets will be announced on SATURDAY.

THE BOWELS ARE THE WASTE PIPE OF THE SYSTEM. When they are obstructed the whole vital economy is deranged. If nature fails in her duty, restore them to an active, healthy, vigorous condition by the use of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SALTZGER APERIENT. This can always be done. 430 North Third Street, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Bright" Piano, with their "Patent Escapement" and double iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by its volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We provide to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale at No. 67, WALNUT STREET, UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, often times in from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Above Vine, Philadelphia. Sold by all best Druggists. 22 South 4th St.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE. PRINCIPAL AGENCY. No. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA. ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

J. E. RIDGWAY, 52 1/2 No. 57 S. THIRD STREET, GEDAR CAMPHOR. FOR MOTHS. RELIABLE! CHEAP! FRAGRANT! Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Factors, Boston.

W. H. DESKS, 1114 GROVE OFFICE TABLES, 4th ST. CO-OPERATION.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, WILLIAM E. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE AVENUE, first wharf below Noble street, PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 32 1/2 IMPR.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS GIVEN AWAY TO ANY one who buys not less than 100 pages of Music at one cent per page. AT THE OFFICE OF W. H. DESKS, Stationery and Periodical Retailer, Music and Periodicals Bound. 52 1/2 IMPR.

PERSONAL.—WILL THE PERSON WHO held a conversation with a young man on Thursday afternoon, April 25, about 2 o'clock, at Fairmount, near the Wire Bridge, and who during the conversation stated that he was a carpenter, and that he had robbed the night before of his watch and some money, please call as soon as possible at the office of D. V. KILGORE, No. 603 WALNUT STREET. 218

TO RENT.—A HOUSE ON THE NORTH side of GREEN Street, west of Twentieth, in good order. Address C. at this office. 12 1/2 IMPR.

SPECIAL NOTICES. AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE, held at the LA PIERRE HOUSE on TUESDAY, April 26, 1867, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Society of the Sons of St. George, for the sake of Englishmen in distress, have learned with profound sorrow of the death of their late honored member, RICHARD SMITHURST, Esq.

Resolved, That in every official capacity, from Secretary to Presidency, when during the many years (21) of his membership, Mr. Smithurst served the Society, his life was characterized by unswerving integrity, extraordinary efficiency, sound judgment, generous philanthropy, and a zealous interest in alleviating the sufferings of the distressed from his native land, and in extending the relations of the Society.

Resolved, That in the death of Richard Smithurst Philadelphia has lost one of her most useful citizens, and his family a devoted husband and father. Resolved, That the Society will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; that a committee be appointed to issue notices of sympathy to the widow of the deceased, and to communicate to the members and that a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes and published in the newspapers of this city.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee: Samuel Wright, J. G. Kershaw, Thomas Thompson, William Spodarski, James Allen, William Spodarski, II, Attest, JAMES R. WEBB, Secretary.

MASS MEETING, IRRESPECTIVE OF COLOR. All who are in favor of making all men equal in the eye of the law; all who think the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are the expressions of the will of the people; all who are in favor of the abolition of slavery, and of the rights of all men to equal justice, will assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SPECIAL NOTICE. JOHN B. GOUGH, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY EVENING, May 9—CURIOSITY, MONDAY EVENING, May 14—HARIB, FRIDAY EVENING, May 18, TOWN HALL, Germantown. The time and place of sale of Tickets will be announced on SATURDAY.

THE BOWELS ARE THE WASTE PIPE OF THE SYSTEM. When they are obstructed the whole vital economy is deranged. If nature fails in her duty, restore them to an active, healthy, vigorous condition by the use of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SALTZGER APERIENT. This can always be done. 430 North Third Street, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Bright" Piano, with their "Patent Escapement" and double iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by its volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We provide to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale at No. 67, WALNUT STREET, UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, often times in from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Above Vine, Philadelphia. Sold by all best Druggists. 22 South 4th St.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE. PRINCIPAL AGENCY. No. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA. ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

J. E. RIDGWAY, 52 1/2 No. 57 S. THIRD STREET, GEDAR CAMPHOR. FOR MOTHS. RELIABLE! CHEAP! FRAGRANT! Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Factors, Boston.

W. H. DESKS, 1114 GROVE OFFICE TABLES, 4th ST. CO-OPERATION.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, WILLIAM E. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE AVENUE, first wharf below Noble street, PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 32 1/2 IMPR.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS GIVEN AWAY TO ANY one who buys not less than 100 pages of Music at one cent per page. AT THE OFFICE OF W. H. DESKS, Stationery and Periodical Retailer, Music and Periodicals Bound. 52 1/2 IMPR.

PERSONAL.—WILL THE PERSON WHO held a conversation with a young man on Thursday afternoon, April 25, about 2 o'clock, at Fairmount, near the Wire Bridge, and who during the conversation stated that he was a carpenter, and that he had robbed the night before of his watch and some money, please call as soon as possible at the office of D. V. KILGORE, No. 603 WALNUT STREET. 218

TO RENT.—A HOUSE ON THE NORTH side of GREEN Street, west of Twentieth, in good order. Address C. at this office. 12 1/2 IMPR.

ESTABLISHED 1838. TOBACCO AND CIGARS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CHARLES W. KETLER WILL REMOVE FROM HIS OLD STAND, No. 73 SOUTH THIRD STREET, TO HIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STORE, AT THE S. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND SHIPPEN STREETS, MAY 9.

Whose he will open a fresh and complete stock of TOBACCO AND CIGARS. WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT Will contain a stock which shall compare favorably with any in the city, in price and quality. From his long experience in the business it is confident that he can give full satisfaction to all city and country purchasers, and he feels justified in soliciting from his old patrons a continuance of their patronage.

THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT Will contain the choicest brands of Cigars and Tobacco to be sold at the lowest price of any similar articles in Philadelphia. In the line of Domestic and Foreign Cigars, and in the line of Smoking Tobacco will be of the very best manufacture and quality. Among the latter may be found:—

Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco, Globe, Golden Shower, Yarn, Planter's Green's Spin-off, Jones & Squaw Cavendish, Rough and Ready, and Florida, and a full assortment of Pipes, Snuff, etc. The Trade supplied with Lead. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. 52 1/2 IMPR.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CURTAIN MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW SHADES.

SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD. WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES. WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS. 429 1/2 Chestnut St. 723 CHESTNUT ST. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS. NOW READY, A NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT AND LOW PRICES.

SPRING OVERCOATS, SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS, COACHMEN'S COATS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. LINEN DUSTERS, NEW STYLES. ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT St., PHILADELPHIA. 427 1/2 7th St.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO OR RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE Are prepared with a full and FRESH STOCK OF Fine and Staple Groceries, TO FILL ORDERS FOR THE COUNTRY. Packing neatly and securely, and delivering free of charge to any of the Depots or Express offices or delivering in West Philadelphia, Roxborough, Germantown, and Chestnut Hill. All goods warranted of the finest quality, and sold at lowest cash prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS., 9 1/4 10th St. PHILADELPHIA. THOMPSON BLACK & SON, BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN FINE TEAS AND CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES. Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed and cured for the country. 130 1/2 10th St. SPANISH OLIVES. THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF Fine Spanish Olives, For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by JAMES E. WEBB, Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH ST. 614